Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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From the Liverpool Chronicle.

THE SEAMAN'S GRAVE.—By J. S. WARD.

The sea! the sea! the open sea,
The blue sky o'er the billows rolled,
Where silent and alone, we bore from below
The corse of the drowned sailor.

On the gratings placed, in his hasc mock laced,
The ensign floating o'er him
We thought of his home, and his words found birth,
To tell the love we bore him.

And we weighted him well, with shot and shell,
That he might sink fast and true,
His sleep might be, serene and free
In the deep, deep coral cave.

A while we stood, in musing mood,
Then lowered him o'er the side,
And we whistled the breeze, and we hailed the seas,
As he sank on the dark blue tide.

Some bubbles arose, from his place of repose,
And we gave a parting cheer,
We gave but one tear—for that was sincere—
And that was for the lonely dead.

But the sea-bird's wail, and the stormy gale,
And the roar of the ocean wave,
Seem'd only like dirges, and the funereal surge,
Of the seaman's watchless grave.

Preston, Dec. 1833.

From the Casket for March.

THE LUNATIC,—A TALE.

"Elle etoit de ce monde ou les plus belles choses
"Ont le pire destin;
"Et une fleur s'epanouit a peine sur cette rose,—
"L'espace dun matin."

MALHERBE.

Twenty-one years have now been added to "those beyond the flood, since the burning of the theatre in my native town of Richmond. Two years after that fearful night, I was in Philadelphia; one evening, I found myself by chance near the Lunatic Hospital, and impelled by one of those sudden and mysterious impulses which burry us withher they will in spite of ourselves, I sought admission. I was shown into a precinct, whose sovereign, insanity, surrenders her empire only to Death. Yet, not more purposeless dwell on the general aspect and inmates of the place; the gloomy borrors which marked some cases—the melancholy and appalling interest attendant on other patients—all were denied and disappeared before the powerful impression, produced by one solitary figure. Sparing by a glass-door, situated at the remote end of a lonely gallery, and partially shaded by a green silk curtain, I was all at once arrested by a strain of music so soft, so sweet, and ethereal, that, in the enchantment of the moment I could have

"Deemed that spirit form on high,
"Round where suns burn saint washid,
"Were breathing heavenly melody."

I held my breath to listen, and recognized the notes of a piece of music, which I had masterly executed by Scarlatti's, performed in unison with a celestial voice of the most exquisite of the voice of the Romish church. The gentleman, who politely showed me through the establishment, stood at my side, and motioned me to silence, as cautiously approaching on tip-toe, I took note through the glass of the inmate of the secreened, of the hapless minstrel, whose surpassing art screened thus exercised in triumph over madness. I shall never forget the strange combination of rapt, and reverential devotion in the aspect of the lady, to whom I owed the treat. Her head was bent forward, her hands clasped, her lips parted, her breath hushed, but the ecstasie head drawn back in such ecstasy of upward gaze—the swaying form loosely wrapped in shawl, and falling rentinely down the back, and the entire negligence of life by the intensity of fervent feeling,—the impassioned tone of the air, and the words sung and expressed, and attested the very depth of religious abstraction as exalted and sincere as that of a St. Augustine or a Pascal. I was struck by the holy hymn was at an end; symphonious blending of song and accompaniment ceased away; the lady former ceased, and memory began in me to disentire the spell of imagination. There was something in the cast of the features, the person of the gifted but unhappy sufferer before me, familiar and yet strange, as the wild perplexities of a troubled dream. He had dropped her folded arms on the piano, and sat with his head resting on them as in study. I could not distinguish from my view; but my eyes, as they glanced for a moment from him around his prison, encountered fresh memorials of the Asiatic recluse. Attention of its interesting tenant. The apartment was of unusual dimensions, fitted up with the most elegant to comfort; and the many fanciful decorations pendant on the walls and scattered throughout, and the general air of taste, and of disordered mind. One compartment, covered with the rarest butterflies in fine preservation, gave tokens of a branch of natural history; another was hung with a series of little maps superbly colored; an old ceremon vadin by in its upper case on a table beside the piano forte, and a window seat was occupied by an Eolian harp, on the sill of which, for warmth, they came loaded with fragrance from the beds of a flower-garden beneath. The profusion of exotics, evidently tended by a careful hand, perfumed the chamber, one solitary flower, however, of native growth standing in a recess the sacred emblems of his picturesque faith—a crucifix delicately carved in ivory and ebony, and a copy of the Missal in splendid bindings, and several choice paintings of female saints.

"That knell in pretend prayer,"

but my attention was chiefly drawn to an antique cabinet wherein were displayed various landscapes in miniature of the liveliest tints, and executed with the ingenuity and approaching nature. One in particular cultivated by a mill in full motion, over the face of a transparent lake the most beautiful scenes near Richmond; but my observation was quickly attracted from it to that innermost unit of the apartment, the fortunate artist. As the breeze moved the respon- ive strings of the lyre near him, the sound started from his dreamy lethargy, he arose—and advanced, but with his back still towards us, to the window there he stood in a profound of negligent grace, while the bright rays of the setting sun, shading suddenly from under a gorgeous cloud, fell full on his countenance, and clearing on the chestnut curls, that clustered in rich profusion over his brow, seemed to crown him with a glory like that playing in old pictures about a canonized head. At last he spoke—and in a voice, which, though it was but the echo of some faint and half forgotten song, poured forth as if in converse with an imaginary being, a torrent of words, so impetuous that for a while I was bewildered, succeeded protestations, and we could hear him forcibly to the piano, and had ventured to unclose a little way—murmur out.

"Then you will go Sophie; you dont love me well enough to grieve for me, when I am gone."

Consider in the first I have asked you to forego, while I am away, the pleasure of being near you; of gazing on you. See you star just rising bright, so pure, the dewy type of thy beauty and thy duration; but that star is not all my love. I watched it in pride and joy as the luminous regent of thy fate appeared to smile down upon me from a cloud, and I look back at death, as swift as thought, interposed between me and the star I worship; it vanished from my sight—that one alone of all the starry scroll, was blotted out—and the darkness of the grave usurped the regency of its reign. Sophie, I suspect that what may this portend,' then stopped as if hardening to reply; then burst on me with the most impressive gestures. "Then, dearest, since you must go, smile once more on me and I'll think it but the chance of a brief hour that doom to madness, adieu! adieu! I must not linger thus, Sophie, stay, give me that rose that imparts thy hair, and if to-morrow is preserved brightness on us, I'll bring it back and replace it midst those tresses." Another pause—"Sophie, one moment more, look at thy lovely orb, how precious now her light! so may she shine on my vigil and be the mirror to foresleep thy fair and favouring fortunes. But if aught dark or disastrous again dim her ray, call me not visionary; chide not my trespass, if I come even at midnight to thee to learn the worst! Sophie, you will go, my heart forbodes an awful crisis in our loves. Sophie! what if we never meet again! Sophie! what if—if—good night, good night! Forever!" was repeated in the low tones of tenderness, and the lover kissed from his forehead and the fair hand of clay fell on feature like those which memory sacrificed to Adonis or Joseph. I identified with a most painful thrill the original of the picture, which I contemplated as the "admirable Crichton" of the circle in which we had known each other. I had last seen him in the full energy of health and reason; I now beheld him a confirmed but generally harmless lunatic; he had been brought to the hospital by that dreadful catastrophe alluded to in my first lines.

Augustus Pelisson (as we called him) Augustus Pelisson, the son of an emigrant from Strasburg, in such esteem at Richmond as an eminent music master of respectable means—was looked on and cherished from his cradle as a prodigy of talent and beauty. In person as well as in mind he combined the peculiarities of two nations—the fine, versatile and ardent genius of the French mother being one with the morbid sensibility, and addiction to mysticism and abstruse study, characteristic of the German blood. The refinement of taste and complexional warmth of temperament, denoting his affinity to the natives of the "sunny south," shone in strong and pleasing contrast with a poetical turn of imagination and fund of sterling sense, which evinced his descent from the son of his Fatherland: the like harmonious mixture of properties in his bodily presence, rendered him a most interior specimen of manly comeliness, with an aptitude to all arts and sciences, which alike prepossessed in both sides, early displayed itself as the master passion of his soul, and was pursued with an assiduity and devotion which made him, while yet a child, renowned throughout the state as a prodigy. He will both on the piano and violin. His father who foresaw in him the musical son of the age, reared him to his own vocation, though with infinite difficulty; for the parents were as sacred as [illegible] down to the sprightly, little Cecilia, [illegible] play-thing of the happy family circle. Augustus was then of an age the regular *finale* of each evening, to the great discomposure of the sensitive Augustus, who, though he ladies always smiled on him as a supplicant, to taking of all diversions proper to youth, and indeed would not be found in the more unfrequent courtesies which so gracefully acknowledged the su remacy of a dazzling appearance over the most distinguished merit in rank and fortune; and the young Pelisson, as polite as he was handsome, was admitted on a familiar footing into the first houses in the town. But though courted and admired there as much as Rosin in London, and even caressed by a portion of the fair entertainers; the heart of the elegant musician, formed to feel that excess of passionate attachment, immortalized by Petrarch in Roussaeu, already bent with love strong as death, for one not as fascinated but as generous as himself.

Among the friends of the Pelisson family, there was a French refugee from San Domingo that had rescued a fortune, with his wife and three daughters. To the second of these, just turning into womanhood, was rendered by all who saw her, that spontaneous homage to which the sensitivity might bow before a celestial visitant; for seldom or never did the union of our earthly sphere so fraught with all that bespeaks an origin from on high—as fair, as gentle, and as lovely was the child of the exile. Yesterday, was Sophie Vernier. There was nothing of the pride, or the vanity of beauty and fascinating brilliant or commanding to sparkle or impose; and the charm of that heavenly face, perfect as it was in contour, expression and feature,—yet lay in its transparent reflection of such inward sanctity and singleness of heart as carried back the mind to the image of our countenances while yet ing in the freshness of virgin beauty amid the Eden of our birth. Sophie accompanied the family under those restraints which among the French always guard the boudoir, between [illegible] at the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, March 29.

Reform Convention.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer states that there seems to be great negligence in the House of Representatives, on the part of the friends of submitting to the people the question of a convention or no convention to alter the Constitution. A bill has for some time been reported, and if we were to judge by appearances, we should say there was a disposition to give the question another go by. We hope the bill will soon be acted upon and passed, after being amended, so that if a convention is called, it will be obligated to submit its amendments to the people for their adoption or rejection.

A Novel Boat Launch.

A correspondent of the Michigan Statesman gives an account of the recent launch of a new steam-boat, called the Matilda Barry, which owing to the peculiar nature of the ground on which she was built, was sent [illegible] 30 degrees. To those particularly interested, says the writer, the occasion was one calculated to excite considerable anxiety; as a very slight accident might have been attended with serious consequences; but all present had the gratification to behold her enter the water not only without sustaining the smallest injury, but in the most beautiful manner.

A short time since a boy in Hartford, near Northwich had his thigh amputated close to his body, for the removal of a most formidable disease, called "fungus hæmatodes," which involved the whole limb.—The operation was performed eight months after the disease first commenced, and the weight of the limb, from its enormous magnitude, was computed to exceed that of his whole body. He obstinately refused to undergo the operation, until frequent discharges of blood and approaching death at length induced him to submit.

A letter from Boston, under date of the 16th instant, and addressed to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, says—

The *forgery* to-day, of which you will see accounts (by T. Dennie, Jr. on a firm in which his father is connected) seems to be a matter of equal surprise and regret in regard to the two principal parties. The latter have paid some thousands already, and the amount of forged paper of the same kind set on foot is raised at 20 to $30,000. The forger, who has hitherto sustained, as I understand, a fair mercantile character, and whose connections are highly respectable, has fled in the first instance, it is thought, (as Brown did) to your city. This is a fresh and melancholy illustration of the natural effect of times like these on the morals of men, or at least on their overt moral conduct. Pecuniary desperation ope[rate]s but too much, I fear, in the mercantile world, like a famine or a plague in other cases. All the damage done to the [illegible]

EP[I]TOME OF THE TIMES.

A gig containing two young men, was upset on Sunday afternoon, in turning the corner of Second and Cedar streets. The driver was thrown on his face and much bruised, though he sustained less injury than was feared by those who saw the accident.—The horse was thrown down, but received no hurt; the gig was broken to pieces.

The splendid steamboat Robert Morris, is now on the rail road line to Baltimore, and departs daily from Chesnut street wharf.

On Wednesday, a passenger jumped overboard from the steamboat Trenton, on her way to Bordentown, with the intention of drowning himself. The boat was brought to, and with some difficulty the man was saved. He was intoxicated.

We understand, that at an election for Constables of East Kensington, held on Monday last, Daniel Hughes and David Emerick, the old constables, were re-elected without opposition.

Crowds of visitors throng the public rooms in our beautiful Exchange, every hour of the day. The building improves on acquaintance, and is admired most by those most frequent in their visits. A large number of ladies have visited the spacious saloon on Wednesday.

The Legislature of Maryland has passed an act authorising an additional subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars; and a further additional subscription to the same amount, to take effect whenever Congress shall subscribe an additional million of dollars towards the same undertaking.

Col. R. M. Johnson, in reply to the nomination for the Presidency by members of the Legislature of Kentucky, says that the office is "neither to be sought, declined nor desired."

J. W. Boulden has been elected to Congress, from Virginia, by a small majority.

Mr. Verplanck peremptorily declines the nomination for Mayor of the city of New York. Mr. C. W. Lawrence has been been nominated by the Jackson party.

The rendezvous of a gang of plunderers, whose operations have been of the most extensive character, has lately been discovered in New York. The robbers were in the habit of shipping off the stolen goods to England.

William Badger has been elected Governor of the state of New Hampshire, without opposition.

It is supposed that five thousand persons attended the anti-Jackson meeting, at Albany. John Townsend, Esq. late Mayor of the city, presided.

The cartmen of New York, have issued a call for a public meeting, on the subject of the times. The laboring interests are against Jackson.

Hill's drama of the Six Degrees of Crime, was well received at the Bowery Theatre, on Wednesday evening.

The Canal Commissioners of New York have agreed [illegible]

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday, March 25, 1834.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Mangum presented a memorial from the village of Wilkesboro' in the Western part of the State of North Carolina, at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, complaining of the violation of law and assumption of power by the Executive, in the removal of the deposits. By a letter which he had received, he was informed that, of the signers of this memorial, nine-tenths had recently been the friends of the Administration, and in favor of General Jackson and his measures.

He moved that the memorial be read, and referred to the Committee on Finance, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mangum then presented a memorial from the citizens of Halifax county, North Carolina, complaining of the removal of the public deposits, and praying for their restoration to the U. States Bank. He was personally acquainted with most of the petitioners, and he could say that they were highly respectable. They complained of the violation of law and assumption of power by the Executive. They pray that Congress will interfere and arrest the distress which pervades the country, which they believe may be checked by the restoration of the deposites.

He moved that the memorial be read, and referred to the Committe on Finance; which was agreed to.

MARYLAND BANKS.

Mr. Clay rose and said that he had heard, and he presumed that every member of the Senate had also heard, that, yesterday, a Bank, chartered by the State of Maryland, and situate in Baltimore, had stopped payment. The evidence of the fact was to be found in the public prints of this morning. He had also further heard, as he also presumed most of the Senate had heard, that, in consequence of a connection supposed or actual, between the Bank of Maryland (which had thus exploded,) and the Union Bank of Maryland, one of the Banks selected by the Treasury Department, as a depository for the public revenue, there was yesterday, an immense run on the latter Bank. The information which reached him was, that the streets of Baltimore, in the vicinity of the Bank, were yesterday crowded by the People pressing to obtain metallic currency for the paper in their hands. The connection between the two banks was one so intimate that great danger was apprehended as to the stability of the Union Bank.

In this Union Bank, it appeared, from the returns made by the Treasury Department, that the Secretary of the Treasury was himself a stockholder. To what extent the Secretary was a stockholder, did not appear, but his name was to be found on the list of the stockholders of the Union Bank, one of the Banks selected by him for the reception and charge of the public deposites. He had heard that the Secretary was a stockholder to a considerable extent. He had heard that the stock held by the Secretary in that Bank constituted a considerable part of his property, and that he had been for some time a Director in that Bank, previous to his removal to this city.

[illegible]

...ment altogether. When sentence was pronounced, F——'s son, about thirteen years, who was present, spoke up, "Squire T——, father never would have done so in the world, *if you had not sold him the pint of rum.*" The unexpected and cutting reproof brought a blush upon the cheeks of the magistrate—an emotion which a rum dealer seldom betrays.—*Norwich Courier.*

Coal in Bucks county.

A gentleman of Bucks county called at our office this morning, and exhibited two specimens of Anthracite Coal, taken from a vein lately discovered on the property of James Twining, Warwick township, Bucks county. The first specimen is a portion of the upper strata, precisely similar to that found above the rich veins of Schuylkill county. The second bears the appearance of good Anthracite coal, and has been used with some success. The quantity is supposed to be extensive. Should the quality be equal to the general expectation, Bucks county will have within her borders a new and perhaps very extensive source of wealth. The discovery of the vein was accidental.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Items of News received by the arrival of the packet ship Virginia, Capt. Harris.

Warlike Preparations in France.—On Monday, Feb. 3d, Marshal Soult came down to the Chamber of Deputies, and, retracting all he had promised in the way of military reductions, increased his demand to the original amount of 371,000 men, and 78,230 horses. This, of course, excited considerable sensation in the chamber, which was by no means diminished when the minister of marine shortly afterwards asked for an extraordinary grant of 3,800,000 francs for increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean. Demands like these are strangely at variance with the pacific tenor of the French King's speech on opening the chambers.

Portugal.—Reports are current in London that Coimbra has surrendered to the Pedroites, and the Portuguese funds have again advanced.

Lisbon dates, to Feb. 2d. state, that there had been several skirmishes between the hostile parties, but the most important was on the 30th January, when the Miguelites made an attack on the Queen's forces but were repulsed with considerable loss. On the same day General Salhanda attacked the Miguelites, when they retreated, leaving a great number of killed and wounded; and he succeeded in taking about 700 prisoners, among whom were a General and several officers. Several pieces of cannon also fell into the hands of the Queen's troops, whose loss is but trifling. Some hundreds are reported to have deserted from the Miguelites, and there is no doubt but that Miguel's army must have decreased on that day full 1200.

Germany.—The Baden government has summoned to Carlsruhe merchants and agriculturists from every district of the Grand Duchy, to obtain their opinion on the proposition for the accession of that state to the Prussian commercial system. This custom-house confederacy continues to excite the greatest interest in the smaller German States.

Turkey.—The Christians of Crete, 300,000 in number, [illegible] and with the ambassadors of Russia, France, and England, to obtain a restoration of their rights of worship and liberty of action.

In the debate in the House of Commons, on the address in answer to the King's speech, a serious altercation took place between Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel. The former having stated that the Irish members who voted and spoke against the coercion bill, did in private conversation use very different language.

Mr. O'Connell pressed the noble lord to name any member who had thus acted.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bickham [illegible]

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1834.

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, March 29, 1834.

The Printing and Publication Offices of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

We frequently notice in country papers, strong complaints against city publishers, for alleged defalcation in the matter of *exchange*. They assert that city editors fail to comply with their promises to forward their periodicals to which the country editors have become entitled by an insertion of a long prospectus. This may be true of some, but it certainly is not of all. Our country friends are, themselves, in some measure in fault, in reference to this business, owing to their cupidity in feeding the flaming promises of some whose only object is to deceive. Within a few years past, a great number of flaming prospectuses have been issued, making strong promises in regard to cheapness and the value of their proposed publications, but the bubble has burst in a few months, leaving many "patrons" as well as country editors the dupes of their flattering tales. We have now before us nearly a dozen papers containing advertisements of papers long since deceased, no wonder then that the country editors complain.

In respect to ourselves we believe that we have faithfully complied with every promise we have made. To those who insert our prospectus we forward our paper for twelve months, and if in any instance we have failed to do so, it has been because he have not been notified of the obligation. Editors who publish for us, should send us a paper with the advertisement *marked*.

The Italian Opera Company, now performing in New York, will commence a campaign at the Chesnut street Theatre, in this city, on the 8th of April. There will be ten representations, and the regular evenings of performance will be Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, of every week except the first, in which they will be, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. On the 7th of April, seats for the ten representations will be sold at auction. Paccini's opera, *Gli Arabi Nelle Gallic*, will be the first performance.

Girard Bank.

The question in regard to the public deposits retained by this Bank, is now, we presume, finally settled. In accordance with the resolutions adopted at a late meeting of stockholders, books have been placed at the Coffee House, for the reception of the names of stockholders in favor of throwing up the public deposits, and already the owners of 17,019 shares, being a majority of the whole amount of stock, have promptly come forward and signed in favor of this measure The directors of the Bank, therefore, are now no longer at a loss to know the views and feelings of the stockholders. Their own suggestion in this business has been adopted, and the result is such as to leave no room for quibble or evasion. The stockholders of the Girard Bank, are opposed to receiving the government deposits, and they call upon the directors to cancel their engagement with the Secretary of the Treasury. Their call, it is fair to presume will be promptly complied with, and "the government," must look elsewhere for pliant tools to carry into effect his iniquitous measures.

The stock of the Girard Bank comprises 30,000 shares. Of this number about 8000 are held by persons in Europe, and it is supposed the directors of the Bank are owners of 2000, leaving 20,000 shares as the number distributed among our citizens. At eleven o'clock, this morning, the owners of 17,019 shares, more than four-fifths of the above amount, had signed a paper requesting the directors to cancel their engagement with the Secretary of the Treasury, and throw up the government deposits. The books at the Exchange, will not be closed until the 28th instant, and it is probable a much larger amount of stock will be represented before that time.

At the late meeting of stockholders of the Bank, the Jackson men claimed a victory, but with what degree of justice is plainly evidenced by the above statement.

The Jury in the District Court of this city, in the case of Jacob Snider vs. Mifflin & Parry, publishers of the Pennsylvanian, for a libel, returned this morning a verdict in favor of the plaintiff—damages $450. The ground of action was a charge of bribery and corruption against the plaintiff, in his capacity as judge of the election in South Mulberry Ward, in 1832. D. P. Brown and F. McCall, Esqs. were counsel for plaintiff; J. M. Scott and John R. Jones, Esqs. for defendant.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.

The anniversary of the organization of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was celebrated in this city, on Thursday last, by a general parade of our firemen with their beautiful and efficient apparatus. About forty companies joined in the procession, which was formed in Arch street, the right on Broad, in the morning, and marched through all the principal streets. Many of the carriages were drawn by horses, the members following, fully equipped as firemen, and carrying banners with appropriate inscriptions. A number of these banners were presented to the firemen by ladies residing in their vicinity, as a testimony of regard for their activity and efficient services. Some of the carriages were beautifully decorated with flags, &c, and the appearance of the whole parade was creditable in the highest degree to our firemen and to the city of which they are the boast.

The procession was under the command of Peter A. Keyser, Esq. chief marshal, and ten assistant marshals, chosen by delegates from the several companies. The trustees of the association rode in barouches immediately after the chief Marshal, who was preceded by two or three trumpeters. The parade excited great attention, and the streets through which it passed were crowded with admiring citizens.

After the dismissal of the parade, in the afternoon, the flags, banners, &c. were taken to the Washington Hall, where they were used in decorating the saloon, where a Fireman's Ball was given in the evening. It was attended by the beauty and fashion of the city, and passed off with great *eclat*.

The act amendatory to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Sandy and Beaver canal company, lately passed by the Legislature of Ohio, provides, that whenever the sum of $150,000 of the stock shall be subscribed, the stockholders shall call a meeting for the purpose of organizing. Twenty years are allowed the company to complete the canal. When twenty miles of the canal, from the Ohio Canal, are completed, the company is authorised to collect and receive the usual tolls.

Safety Fund Banks.

Gov. Marcy, of New York, has sent to the Legislature a message, announcing the utter prostration of the Safety Fund system, and recommending the creation of *four or five millions of stock*, to loan to these institutions, to keep them from stopping payment.—The message has justly excited the astonishment of the whole state and created an unparalleled degree of excitement. The New York Star thus comments upon this singular movement. "The governor considers the pressure in the community to arise from the payment of cash duties, and the course of retrenchment pursued by the U. S. Bank; he thinks the removal of the deposites to state institutions was quite a wise measure, and has afforded relief—yet the State ought to loan FOUR MILLIONS to keep up the wretched political humbug—the Safety Fund concern—at least until Van Buren is elected President. It is the most barefaced, impudent, daring proposition ever made to any deliberative body; it is to tax the people four millions—not for a canal, not for a rail-road, not for a turnpike, or for colleges, common schools, &c. &c. but—to assist a considerable number of *small shaving-shops*, purely—or, rather, impurely—of a political character, and to keep up the delusion of their safety, until a general explosion takes place. Already have these affiliated concerns swallowed up two millions of the Canal Fund—yet they cry out for more help. Is the state of New-York to be converted into a great banking concern, and be governed hereafter by shavers and black-legs?"

The Albany Evening Journal calls the message the "dying speech and confession of the Albany Regency," and adds—This is a most unprecedented measure. It reverses the whole order of Banking. It proposes, at a season of embarrassment and distress, when the PEOPLE are looking to their Banks for relief, that the PEOPLE should actually relieve the Banks.

The question is distinctly presented whether the State of New York will lend the Banks, FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to sustain Jackson and Van Buren in a wanton and ruinous "EXPERIMENT" upon the currency of the country. The Legislature will obey the Regency, unless it is recalled to its duty by an overwhelming burst of the public indignation.

The State Banks already have the Government Deposites and the Canal Fund. It is now proposed to loan them $4,000,000 more? Will this be tolerated? Will the people of New York suffer millions of dollars to be used for party purposes, and in the end, perhaps, be forever lost?

We have been constantly assured, until this moment, that the State Banks were abundantly prepared for every emergency. But this Message dispels that illusion. The Executive has made a fatal thrust at the credit of the local Banks by proposing such an extraordinary measure for their relief.

In short, we look upon this message as the second act of folly and delusion which caused the lawless removal of the Deposites. The Regency have begun to tinker with the great interests of the currency. This species of quack "*Experiments*" will soon place this great State in the condition of the man who "*Was well, wished to be better, took Physic and died.*"

To Readers and Correspondents.

Mr. J. V. Lee had better apply to the Dead Letter office of Washington, D. C. for a return of his important letter. Were we to take from the Post office all the letters and communications which were not of sufficient value for the writers to pay the postage on, and of course not worth the Postage to the publisher, we might require the assistance of a portion of the "Government Deposites." We are accordingly compelled to *refuse* a large number of letters weekly, the hand writing of which we do not recognise as that of a friend or agent, and which do not bear evidence of value enclosed.

Richard H. Carmichael, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, is *not* agent for Atkinson's Periodicals, and subscriptions ought not to be paid to him.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

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Mr. George Boggs, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, is appointed Agent for Atkinson's Periodicals—The Saturday Evening Post—Philadelphia Gazette—Casket, and Book of Nature. Subscribers will please make settlement with him—and all persons wishing to subscribe for them, will please apply to the same gentleman.

To Postmasters and Agents.

We can boast of a large number of enthusiastic and disinterested friends, who are constantly on the alert to increase our subscription lists. But many of them unfortunately consider the names of new subscribers as the ONLY "one thing needful," *to make periodicals flourish; not being aware that one bad subscriber "nullifies" all the profits from three good ones. We are glad to receive the names of new patrons, but it is necessary that they should be truly patrons, prompt and punctual in their payments. Periodicals are frequently weighed down with a mass of delinquent and dilatory subscribers, who esteem the payment of the trifling amount of their subscription as of no consequence among friends. We hope our real friends will* take a hint, *and not encumber us with names, which cannot be depended on.*

A portion of society appear to think, publishers are a species of public property, or public servants, bound to comply with all orders for papers, from strangers from all parts of the union. We have suffered to an immense amount by our attention to these orders without funds, and have to repeat that we cannot and will not comply with the orders daily received from unknown persons. There is too much of this

"Writing for glory, and printing on trust."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

An engraved portrait of this distinguished statesman, has been published by Mr. R. H. Hobson, 147 Chesnut street, on a large quarto sheet. The likeness is from a painting by Mr. J. Frothingham, engraved by Mr. J. Sartain, of this city, a gentleman who has already gained an enviable reputation as a skilful artist. The likeness will be immediately recognized as strikingly true to the original.

They are for sale at T. K. Greenbank's, 34 S. 3d st.

MR. WIRT.

The National Intelligencer informs us that Mr. Southard delivered his discourse on the professional life and character of Mr. WIRT, to a very crowded audience, in the Hall of Representatives, on Tuesday evening. It was heard with great gratification, by hundreds who had known Mr. WIRT long, and who cherish the most affectionate regard for his memory. The duty of commemorating his virtues, in this mode, could hardly have fallen into better hands than those of Mr. SOUTHARD, who had the pleasure of many years acquaintance, always of the most friendly character, with Mr. WIRT. The discourse will, of course, be published, and, we are sure, will be read with great interest.

A GOOD OMEN.—Mr. Philip Hand, who piloted up the brig Delaware, arrived last night, reports to us that on Monday evening he discovered a whale, probably 100 feet in length, aground on Joe Flogger, just inside the capes. On its first appearance, Mr. Hand mistook it for the wreck of some vessel. It probably went off when the tide rose. A friend has suggested that the whale must have followed the Wilmington company's ship Ceres, which came up the same day. We congratulate our whaling friends of that place, on the omen.

It is stated in the New York Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday morning, that at a convention held at Auburn, by order of the Governor, for the election of a Bank Commissioner, and in which all the Safety Fund Banks are represented, except the White Hall Bank, they have come to the conclusion, that no discounts shall be made when there is any probability that the money will be sent to the city of New York

THE JACKSON FOLLY.

The "Experiment" goes bravely on.

There is more smashing among the banks. In addition to the Susquehanna Banking Company, the Salem Bank, and Bank of New Brunswick, already noted as having stopped payment, we have now to mention the Bank of Maryland, which to the surprise of many and the consternation of all, on Monday last closed its doors, and announced itself as insolvent. This bank was one of those that paid interest on deposit money, and it had received a large amount of funds from poor labouring people, the savings of their hard earnings, which is now swallowed up in the great vortex of ruin. The excitement in Baltimore is said to be unparalleled, and the indignation against the President's "Experiment," caused this additional oppression, for loss and distress, which is almost without bounds.

What gross folly it is for the government, reckless of all consequences, to persist in an "experiment" which is grinding the people of the United States to the dust. The state banks, we have been told, are able to establish a sound currency, but scarcely a week passes, but one or more of them break, and robs the people of their money. The defalcation of the Bank of Maryland is probably from *one to two millions*, and the loss will fall upon the innocent and the unoffending, and those who are least able to bear it. Such are some of the results of the "experiment," which is daily working ruin throughout the whole country.

A correspondent of an afternoon paper, states that in Baltimore during the greater portion of the day on which the bank failed, Market street was filled with knots of persons conversing together with anxiety and dismay depicted upon their countenances, and so much exasperation was manifested by some of the working classes who believed themselves almost, if not entirely ruined, that a serious tumult was apprehended. So heavy a run was made on the Union (Pet) Bank, that it was in some danger of being obliged to follow the example of its brother corporation, but it was sustained by "the Government" moneys, and a large amount of specie which the broken institution, it was said, conveyed to it the evening before, in payment of debts—a rumour which did not tend to allay the irritation of the other creditors. The Bank of Maryland had 80,000 dollars in specie deposits, 700,000 dollars of notes in circulation and owed the *Union Bank* five hundred thousand dollars.

In connection with its closing its doors, the N. York Commercial furnishes the subjoined particulars—

"IMPORTANT.—There are circumstances connected with the failure of the Bank of Maryland, which will require an immediate investigation by the Senate. The Bank of Maryland was latterly a political bank. Having extended itself through the patronage of the government, it has at last met the consequences of a dependence on executive wisdom and interference with the currency. A draft upon it for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was sent from the west for collection through the Baltimore Branch of the United States Bank, and when presented for payment, an indulgence was granted, sufficient to obtain a Treasury draft for $200,000 on the Branch, by means of which the account was settled, leaving a balance of $50,000, which was deposited in the Pet Union Bank, when the Bank of Maryland failed, indebted to the United States for so much of the public money thus illegally transferred. This may be estimated as a fair sample of the prospective benefits of Governor Marcy's project for the relief of the people."

LITERARY NOTICES.

LIFE OF THE HON. DAVID CROCKETT.

The Auto-Biography of this distinguished son of the western wild, has at length appeared, and having given it a careful perusal we feel prepared to say that the public expectation in regard to its contents, will not be disappointed. It is an amusing work, entirely characteristic of the author, and relates, with strict fidelity to truth, the various scenes, adventures and vicissitudes in the life of this extraordinary man. His details, though given in homely language, and the style of one who sets at defiance all rules of orthography and grammer, are deeply interesting, and closely engage the attention of the reader.

The Col. declares that a chief inducement for publishing this sketch of his life, is to correct the errors of a spurious work in reference to himself, published some months since. He has adopted for his motto these lines—

"I leave this rule for others when I'm dead,
Be always sure you're right—THEN GO AHEAD."

It is published by Messrs. Carey and Hart, of this city.

The "LAW LIBRARY," for April has been issued. It contains the commencement of "A Treatise on the Law of Ways, including Highways, Turnpikes, Roads and Tolls, Private Rights of Ways, Bridges, and Ferries. By Humphreys W. Woollrych, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn." This work will be concluded in the number for May, and we should think its title alone would recommend it to all intelligent gentlemen, in the country especially, who desire to be informed on topics of such frequent occurrence as those relating to Highways, Roads, Private Rights, &c. The legal character of the work does not prevent its being intelligible to all readers, while the high authority on which it is sent forth, makes it of the greatest value. The typographical execution of the Law Library is extremely beautiful.

The Library is edited by T. Sergeant and I. C. Louber, Esqrs. and published, at $10 per annum by John S. Littell, No. 11 George street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XXIX.—March, 1834. Philadelphia, Key & Biddle.

This is the first number issued from the above publishers, and we at once perceive a considerable improvement in its appearance. The paper is better, the type is larger, and the whole aspect of this periodical is superior to any which we have seen heretofore. As to its contents, the articles are as rich in talent, and display as much learning and research, as any number which has preceded it. Nine articles are embraced in the present number—the first, "Memoirs of the Court of Charles I." is ably written, but displays too much partiality for a monarch who, despising all law, and rejecting all parliamentary counsel, made his own will the supreme law of the land. Art. 2nd.—"Anthon's Classical Dictionary," is learnedly and critically written, and will be read by the classical scholar with pleasure. Art. 3d.—"Slavery among the Romans," is a paper which can be perused with advantage, by all classes, but particularly our southern brethren, which are suffering from the great evil of slavery. Art. 4.—"Musical Style," is a disquisition, and enquiry into the relative merits of the different kinds of style in music. Art. 5.—"Mrs. Willard's Letters;" the writer of this article has indulged in a severity of criticism, as unjust, as it is ungallant, and we regretted to find that this talented lady was handled in a manner unworthy of any respectable writer, much less by a contributor to the elevated periodical in which his article appears, and which seems to be a wanton, and sarcastic attempt to depreciate this lady, in the estimation of the readers of the "Review." Art. 6th.—"Hartford Convention"—it and its abusers, and vindicators, had better repose and let the matter "requiescat in pace." Art. 7.—"Walpole's Correspondence." Art. 8th.—"Infirmities of Genius," and the 9th, which concludes this number, is on the worn out, sickening and exhausting subject of "England and America."

This number is equal if not superior to any of its predecessors, and every man of education in our country should welcome it to his study. All great questions of policy, the principles of our government, the rights of the states, &c. &c. are ably and lucidly discussed in this periodical, and the talent which is displayed, the research which is manifested, and the general tone of candor which pervade its pages, entitle it to a high degree of respect and confidence, and commands from us our warmest approbation.

Before closing this notice, we will make one suggestion, and that is, that although the political doctrines are such as "*generally*" to agree with the principles upon which our government was established, yet occasionally the spirit exhibited in some of the papers are not so Jeffersonian as we should like them. Democracy under the restrictions of rationality should be the doctrine of the Review.

Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science.

A periodical, under the above title, published by Duff Green, Esq., Washington city, has now reached its 15th Number, and obtained a patronage that will secure its continuance. It will hereafter be published regularly, every week. It is devoted to the republication of the standard works of the profession, the circulation of medical news, and a circumspective view of the progress of medical and chirurgical science. Each number contains 64 large royal octavo pages, making 3328 pages, or 5 vols. 650 pages each, for 10 dollars per annum. The valuable works of Sir Charles Bell, on the nerves; also, MacIntosh's Practice of Physic, the London copies of which cost upwards of 20 dollars, will be embraced in the first 17 numbers. New subscribers can be supplied with the back numbers by applying to Gen. Green.

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, March 26, 1834.

MR. ATKINSON: The political atmosphere of this region grows thicker and thicker, and I believe there are few whose penetrating eyes are now able to see the sun shining through the darkness and clouds which prevail. A determined band who seem to be fastened by some spell, still retain that fixed posture against the Bank which nothing seems to move; not even the voice of distress, already loud and long, nor the awful prognostics of future evils. On the other hand a faithful, and not a very small minority in the House of Representatives, fight their way inch by inch in the cause of the Constitution and the people. The great meeting in Philadelphia, the greatest this country ever saw, has been *felt* here, and will produce results. That meeting held on the very spot where first the the Declaration of Independence was read to the people, will vibrate to the very extremities of our country, and be the means of recalling the voters to the support of the laws, and let me tell you, changes of opinion when once commenced in an intelligent community like ours, and with such simple causes for change are very rapid. If therefore we have nothing to hope from the present House of Representatives, there remains the bright spot to look to of the next ballot boxes, and though I am not desponding, I *fear* it is to them only that we can look with any certainty of relief.

In the Senate on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Tomlinson presented a long and able memorial, from Bridgeport in Connecticut, praying relief. Mr. McKean presented a memorial intrusted to him by a Committee of sixteen gentlemen of Philadelphia, consisting of chair-makers, cabinet-makers, piano-forte-makers, upholsterers, fancy furnishers, fringe-makers, varnishers, carvers, gilders, turners, lamp-makers, coach-makers, and others engaged in furnishing materials for the same, and signed by about 700. They state that before the Removal of the Deposites, they were becoming daily more prosperous, but since, they have experienced an almost total prostration of their various businesses, which must involve them in utter ruin. They earnestly request the immediate restoration of the Deposites. Another memorial was presented from Plymouth, N. C. of similar import, and requesting that the Bank may be rechartered.

Mr. Webster moved that the bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the army of the United States, for 1834, be taken up. It was twice read by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee of Finance. Next came a strong memorial from the merchants of New Orleans, bitterly complaining of distress, and attributing it to the removal of the Deposites. The chair now announced the special order, which by agreement was postponed, and the report of the Committee of Finance coming up, Mr. Tallmadge concluded his observations about five o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday in the House was spent in speechifying; the orators were Mr. Burges and Mr. Wilde, and their theme the Bank Deposites. Mr. W. was very lucid and eloquent.

On Thursday, Mr. Wright delivered a speech of some length in the Senate on Mr. Webster's bill; Mr. Leigh answered him most logically, and declared he did not doubt his sincerity, but could feel little respect for his weak mode of argument. Mr. Webster followed, and I regret my limits prevent me giving a sketch of as fine a specimen of forensic eloquence as I have lately heard.

In the House various private bills came up; only one of which would probably interest you; it related to the limits of the port of entry and delivery, for the district of Philadelphia. There seems little doubt but that the present limits will be extended. Mr. Sutherland from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Light-house and Harbour bills, and Mr. Clay of Alabama, from the Committee on the public lands, reported a bill making compensation in land to disbanded officers and others, for services in the last war, and tried to have it referred to a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, but this met with opposition, and it was referred to an ordinary Committee of the whole. The House then took up the old subject of Mr. Mardis's resolution, on the Bank question; Mr. Burges made an impressive speech in opposition till the expiration of the hour, when the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was resumed. Mr. Pinckney of S. C. spoke against the resolutions with which that report concludes, and the House adjourned. Mr. Pinckney declared the other day that the Deposites must be restored, or a revolution would soon follow; that the spirit which threw the tea into the sea at Boston is abroad, and spreading among the people. While he uttered this last sentence, he was interrupted in a loud voice in these words: "*It is a lie.*" The speaker immediately claimed the protection of the House, order was called from the chair, and a Mr. Blair of S. C. who had uttered the words hastily left the hall. We have much *talk* and even symptoms that many people are already ripe for a revolution, but it will not be yet—the people will bear the present times till there is no *hope* from Congress; if that fails to do the needful, it is impossible to say what may be the result.

On Friday Mr. Clay introduced to the Senate in a very neat speech, a memorial signed by upwards of 3000 clerks and others engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York. He said it came from men employed in every variety of pursuit, old and young, married and single, who are without capital other than their probity, industry, and public confidence, which obtains them an honest livelihood; they were highly respectable, and did not in this paper pronounce any opinion on the causes of the present distress, but prayed for relief. He also presented a memorial from the merchants and traders of the valley of the Mississippi, who had accidentally met in Philadelphia, and finding the currency deranged, and the future prospects of their business very gloomy, had thought it a duty to petition. The meeting was altogether promiscuous, of no political party, and had been most unanimous. Mr. Clay said the main duty of Congress was now to replace the authority of the laws of the Country, on that pedestal, from which they had been so ruthlessly torn, and that not till then, would it be proper to make legislative provision for a suffering people.

The memorial were referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Southard presented several memorials of the same character from New Jersey, and Mr. Ewing brought in a resolution to enquire and report the state of the Post Office. Mr. Kent presented memorials from the Banks of Frederick and Washington Counties in Maryland, praying the restoration. The chair then announced the order of the day, and Mr. Calhoun spoke a long time on the bill to continue the Charter of the Bank, for a limited period. After he concluded, Mr. Benton rose, and without concluding gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In the House on Friday, various reports on individual cases were made, when Mr. Gilmer of Georgia had the floor on the Bank question, and spoke in opposition to the restoration. He concluded, and was followed by Mr. Clay of Alabama, who coming to a point when he found himself without the papers he wished to refer to, moved an adjournment which prevailed.

Both Houses were in session on Saturday, and Mr. Webster as usual, on presenting a memorial made a speech on handing one in from Chambersburg, Pa., signed by about 1800. A large Committee he said was in attendance, composed of persons of the first respectability, who felt compelled to accompany their memorial to the seat of Government, to assist in producing a conviction on the two Houses, that legislative interference was necessary. Mr. Webster spoke beautifully of of the valley, in which Chambersburg is situated; eulogised its agricultural population, its manufactories, its straw-paper mill, and so forth. Mr. Robbins presented two memorials from Rhode Island on the same side, and Mr. Forsyth one from Petersburg, Va., approving the President's course. It was signed by only about 300. The order of the day being announced, being Mr. Webster's bill for a short recharter, Mr. Benton fired away till near three, when after some talk on the subject of the time when the question should be taken, the Senate went into Executive business, and adjourned.

In the House on Saturday, the bill to return the duties on the beautiful capitals of your new Exchange, in Philadelphia, coming up on its third reading, Mr. Fillmore opposed it, and your Mr. Binney explained, but said he declined pressing it. Mr. Everett of Mass. was warm in advocating the bill, thinking that these capitals were models of sculpture, so perfect, that at Naples and Carara, casts had been taken to preserve models for Italian artists. He thought as the Tariff law exempted all works of the Fine Arts, it was due to the country to include these. The company who asked this reduction was one actuated by public motives only, and not a hope of gain. The duty was but about two thousand dollars. I am sorry to inform you that the bill has finally been lost. The administration men think Philadelphians should go to "Squire Biddle," whenever they want money for duties, though they will not allow the "Squire" to collect the Revenue.

On presenting a petition from Lynn, Massachusetts, in the Senate on Monday, Mr. Webster made a most interesting speech. Some of the members he said, might remember in travelling from Boston to Salem, the neat town from whence come this petition. It is upon the sea and highly flourishing, with a population of 8000, whose great business is the making of shoes, 3000 being thus engaged. They make annually *two millions of pairs of shoes!* consuming half a million of dollars worth of leather, and their articles are sent to all parts of the Union, from Eastport round to St. Louis. When I was there last said Mr. W., those people were prosperous and happy, not making great profits, but all were satisfied, busy and contented. But, sir, a most serious change with them, as with others, has taken place. Their usual occupations are suddenly arrested, and they send us a memorial signed by 900 legal voters, of whom there are but 1060. This paper, sir, complains of the illegal removal of the Deposites, of the attack on the Bank, and the ruinous effect of these measures.

The case of these memorialists, continued the speaker, as I learned their situation from one of the Committee shews fully the beneficial effects and operations of the Bank, and the effect produced by embarrassing its exchanges. These Lynn dealers send their articles to every state of the Union, and sell them to wholesale and retail traders, on whom they draw bills on time, which bills are discounted—heretofore they have found no difficulty in getting the cash for their bills at a rate not exceeding 1th per cent per month, though drawn on the most distant places, which enabled them to buy new stock, and continue in employment all their hands. But the Executive government has broken down all this system. They cannot now sell their drafts but with extreme difficulty, and if sold, it must be through the agency of brokers, and at a discount of at least three per cent; they must lose therefore *two dollars and a quarter* in every hundred more than formerly. But this is not all; they are now afraid to buy stock, or enter into any new engagement. Labor is of course not in demand, and confusion and embarrassment has already come upon them.

Three hundred hands are already dismissed from employment, and others must be, snatching the means of living suddenly away from whole classes of industrious families, and bringing them to want. I would now ask gentlemen, who support the administration, what I am to say to these people? When will the *Experiment* be ended. I am the more desirous of being furnished with an answer, as I perceive that the business of memorialising Congress, great as it has been, is only *just begun*. Petitions and Committees are coming from all quarters, all classes, all parties, evincing a settled resolution among the people, not to fall, silent and uncomplaining victims, under acts equally illegal and preposterous. The spirit of the country is rising, and the people think the government of the country is *their* government, and they want no more experimenting.

The times have become too sober, quite too sober for any man, or set of men, to make a stubborn point of what they may call their own consistency. The country must be saved, and the people must save it by compelling those who have adopted ruinous measures, to retrace their steps, having seen their absolute failure, and their enormous mischiefs.

Such is the substance of what Mr. Webster uttered; on looking over my notes and the report of the Intelligencer, I find we agree in this matter. The memorial was referred as usual, and is to be printed.

A letter was communicated from Lieut. Levy, of the navy, requesting the acceptance from Congress of a bronze statue, of Mr. Jefferson, executed in Paris under his direction. This is the statue which it was stated was for the Philadelphia Exchange. Referred to the Library Committee.

The chair next presented the celebrated proceedings from York county, approving the measures of the executive, stating that it was a printed paper, the same presented some days previous, with the exception of the preamble formerly refused by the Senate. Mr. Clay asked Mr. Van Buren whether the paper was couched in respectful terms, and such as was proper to be presented to the Senate.

Mr. Van Buren said, that he could not undertake to decide that point; the senate must decide for itself. Many senators now opposed the paper being received, and it was laid on the table, on the grounds, that all should be able in presenting a memorial, to say at least that it was respectful. This was a hit at Mr. Van Buren, which he must have felt severely.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the bill to continue for six years the charter of the bank of the United States, and Mr. White spoke, and without concluding, the senate adjourned.

Monday, in the House, may be said not to have passed without producing some impression of the right kind. Petitions from various points were presented. One from your state, by Mr. Hiester, from Berks county, was prefaced by an able speech from that gentleman. After a long and tedious listening to these petitions, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mangum presented a memorial from the interior of North Carolina, signed by a large number, *nine-tenths* of whom were original *Jackson men*; now all agree in asking that the deposites be restored. Several other petitions to the same effect came in, which were read and referred as usual. Mr. Clay rose to say, he had heard, as he supposed every member had, that a Maryland bank had failed in Baltimore. He had also heard that there was yesterday a tremendous run on the Union Bank of Baltimore, (the pet bank) in consequence of its known connexion with the broken one. In this Union Bank, selected by the Secretary for the place of deposite for the public funds, it now was ascertained that Mr. Taney was a considerable stockholder, perhaps to the greatest part of his fortune, and that he had been but recently a director in it. He hoped it would prove otherwise, and that another report of his having just sustained the Union Bank with a treasury draft for $130,000, was also untrue, but as it involved the safety of the public money, he would move that the Secretary be directed to report to the Senate what amount of public money is now in the Union Bank, and whether any treasury drafts have been during the month of March, 1834, furnished to said bank, to enable it to meet any demands which might be made on it. This motion, at the request of Mr. Forsyth, lies one day on the table. Mr. Clayton presented some pungent resolutions from a large public meeting of Philadelphia silversmiths, jewellers, &c. Mr. White continued his speech and concluded about five o'clock. Mr. Clay's resolutions then came up, and the members, after settling preliminaries, adjourned.

All the talk here to day is about the Bank of Maryland, and the Union Bank and Mr. Taney's stock. These are fresh topics, and have obscured even the great news of your successful election of Constables in Philadelphia. Our next subject will probably be the New York elections, on which much will depend.

Such is my report of another week; as little satisfactory as to *results*, must several weeks to come, be. But I trust my summaries are not unacceptable.—Though I of course have to condense into as small a compass as possible, I endeavour to give a general view of all that is passing.

Yours, &c.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, March 22d.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Penrose spoke at some length in the Senate this morning, in favour of his amendment to Mr. Petriken's anti-Bank resolutions. Mr. Cunningham offered an amendment which went to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert a proposition for a bank, similar to that proposed by Mr. Packer on Thursday. Mr. Petriken then moved to postpone the amendment indefinitely. Mr. Packer opposed the postponement, and wished gentlemen to meet the question fairly; he thought those who introduced the subject, should not now refuse to *toe* the mark. Mr. Baker made a few remarks, shewing the absurdity of the amendment offered by Mr. Penrose. The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 15 to 19. Mr. Cunningham's amendment to the amendment was lost, 15 to 17. The resolution of Mr. Penrose was then negatived by a vote of 27 to 5—so ended this ridiculous farce.

In the House, this morning, the improvement bill passed third reading unanimously, and was sent to Senate, it provides for completing all works under contract, but for no extensions.

The House concurred in the amendment made by Senate to the education bill, it now only wants the signature of the Governor, to become the law of the state. This act reflects credit on the present legislature; the unceasing exertions of Mr. Breck in Senate, and Doctor Anderson in the House, merit the highest praise; to their attention in a great measure, may be ascribed the success of this important bill.

The bill from Senate relative to counties and townships, and county and township officers, passed the House on second reading, and was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

The proceedings of the meeting held by the friends of the constitution, and supporters of the laws of our country, in Philadelphia, on the 20th, came to hand on last night—a few more such meetings held in different places, will make our unholy rulers tremble in their seats. When an oppressed people speak, and assert their rights, they must and will be heard. Meetings have been and will be held in every county in the state; the whole community are alive to their situation, they are beginning to feel the effects of the "Government" "experiment" and are determined to resist all usurpation.

The amendment to Mr. Petriken's resolutions against the Bank, offered by Mr. Packer, was in the following words—

"WHEREAS, a crisis has arisen in the pecuniary affairs of this country, requiring a prompt and united effort on the part of the constituted authorities of the Union. *And whereas*, The experience of this nation has demonstrated the expediency and utility of a Bank of the United States, as well for the regulation and preservation of a sound and uniform currency, as also to facilitate the fiscal operations of the government. And believing that the epoch demands that we should look beyond the considerations of party, of sectional interest, and of private feeling, to the adoption of such measures, as shall promote the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the perpetuation of our free institutions and the union of the States.

"Therefore *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a National Bank, with such limitations and restrictions, as in the wisdom of Congress shall be deemed right and proper, ought to be established during the present session of the National Legislature, to go into operation upon the termination of the charter of the present Bank."

Decided in the negative by the following vote—

Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Breck, Cunningham, Fullerton, Hays, Hibshman, Jackson, Mechling, Packer, Robinson, Smith—11.

Nays—Messrs. Boyd, Dickey, Fore, Geiger, Hassinger, Hopkins, Kern, Klingensmith, Krebs, McCulloch, Matheys, Middlecoff, Penrose, Petriken, Read, Rogers, Sangston, Snyser, Stoever, Taylor, Ringland—21.

On Mr. Boyd's substitute, the vote stood, yeas 10, nays 22.

On Mr. Baker's resolution, the vote was as follows, yeas 13, nays 19.

On the final passage of Petriken's resolutions, the following was the result:—

Yeas—Messrs. Cunningham, Dickey, Fore, Geiger, Hopkins, Kern, Klingensmith, Krebs, McCulloch, Matheys, Middlecoff, Penrose, Petriken, Read, Sangston, Snyser, Stoever, Taylor, Ringland—19.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Boyd, Breck, Fullerton, Hassinger, Hays, Hibshman, Jackson, Mechling, Packer, Robinson, Rogers, Smith—13.

COMMUNICATION.

We accord with the editor of the Commercial Herald, and cheerfully insert the following, pro bono publico.

A NOVELTY!—We have before us a *mercantile desideratum*—a newly contrived BANKING TIME TABLE; and of all the little novelties for practical usefulness to those whose business requires the assistance of a table of the kind, nothing ever has been, or can be published, to excel, or perhaps equal it. We have tried and proved it, and in the hands of any one who can use it expertly, an answer can be found to any question, within its general scope, in less than half a minute.

This table is the production of the author of that justly celebrated, and perfect standard work, entitled "ROWLETT'S TABLES OF INTEREST," and the price so small, being only six and a quarter cents, on pasteboard, that although intrinsically worth many times that sum, we think it can scarcely be published for profit, and certainly cannot pay the expense of advertising to an extent equal to its utility; and therefore, viewing it as a table of vast convenience to the trading community throughout the United States, we deem it worthy of *general editorial notice for public benefit*, and freely we set the example.

The Time Table, as well as the Interest Tables can, we believe, be had of the principal booksellers in the United States.

The Post Master of New York informs the public that a mail for Philadelphia, by the Rail Road Line, will be made up at the N. Y. Post office, every day, at six o'clock, A. M. Sundays excepted. This mail arrives in Philadelphia, about two o'clock, P. M.

Have you planted a Vine?—Is a question we frequently ask of our friends, whether they live in their own houses, or whether they are mere tenants. If you have not planted one, now is the proper season.—If the day be pleasant, put on your hat and walk down to the lower ferry; you cross the floating bridge, and in a few minutes reach the magnificent garden of the polite and gentlemanly Colonel Carr, known the country over as the Bartram Botanic Garden. For a dollar, or less, you may purchase a Catawba or Isabella Vine, with strong well grown roots, which if transferred to your garden, will bear you a crop the present year. Both of these are native grapes, of delicious flavor and yielding abundantly. A bearing grape vine for a dollar! If you have no room in the yard, take up a single brick in the pavement, loosen the earth below, insert the vine, cover it up carefully, and our life upon it you will have a good round plate of your own grapes before winter sets in. And what delightful things they are—either for one's own eating, or to cool the fevered palate of a sick friend.

Colonel Carr's assortment of grapes is very large embracing all that may be considered valuable. We exhort our city friends to put down a vine or two in their yards—no matter who comes after them to enjoy it—he who plants trees loves others besides himself. Our country friends who may be thinking of setting out a vineyard, should by all means first call on Colonel Carr before making their purchases. The cuttings are sold low by the quantity, and are packed up to carry a great distance without injury. But let us repeat the injunction to our city friends—plant a grape vine—it is a duty you owe to your successor; if he who preceded you had not the heart to do so, be careful to avoid his example.—*Phil. Gaz.*

ALMANACK.

1834. APRIL.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
29 SATURDAY,	5 49	6 11	5 31	
30 SUNDAY,	5 48	6 12	6 46	D. H. M.
31 MONDAY,	5 46	6 14	7 40	
1 TUESDAY,	5 45	6 15	8 36	
2 WEDNESDAY,	5 43	6 17	9 30	New 8 11 34
3 THURSDAY,	5 42	6 18	10 18	First 16 6 41
4 FRIDAY,	5 41	6 19	11 3	Full 23 9 44
5 SATURDAY,	5 40	6 20	11 36	Last 30 11 30

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. THOMAS J. MOLONY, of Kingsessing, Philad. county, to Miss MARY H., daughter of Judge Engle, of Chester township, Delaware county.

On the 6th of October last, by the Rev. Joseph Rusling, Mr. ENOCH E. GILE, to Miss PRISCILLA BARBAN, all of Philadelphia.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. J. Rusling, Mr. William Eakns, to Miss Catharine Ann Sanders, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday evening, 22d inst. by Alderman Robert Gaw, Richard W. White, to Miss Fanny Phillips, daughter of Mr. William Phillips, both of this city.

On the 22d inst. by Alderman Ash, Ambrose Page, to Mary Ann R. Horton, both of the city of Philadelphia, late of New Jersey.

At Baltimore, on Sunday, 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Healey, Mr. Samuel Jackson, formerly of this city, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Fields, Esq.

At New Orleans, on Saturday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, Major R. A. Zantzinger, of the U. S. Army, to Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, daughter of Benj. Bullitt, Esq. of Natchitoches, La.

At Westchester, on the 20th inst. by William Everhart, Esq. Mr. William Given, to Miss Lydia Ann Lamborn, both of London Grove, Chester county.

On Monday, 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dubession, Mr. WM. H. MILTON, of Boston, to Miss AMELIA THIBAULT, second daughter of Mr. Frederick Thibault, of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. McCarty, Mr. RICHARD G. WOODS, of Baltimore, to Miss ANN E. GALLENNER, of this city.

In Wilkesbarre, on the 13th inst. Mr. RICHARD METCALF, to Miss MARY, daughter of the Rev. Roger Moister.

On the 13th inst. by Elder S. Seigfried, Mr. JOHN R. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY JEFFER, of West Chester.

At Bethlehem, N. J. by the Rev. Hollow W. Hunt, Mr. HENRY C. EMMONS, of Sidney, N. J. to Miss ELIZABETH DOANE, of Underwood, N. J.

By the Rev. John Ally, LYMAN FRAZER, of Pawlet, to MARY VAIL, of Danby, Vermont.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Israel Townsend, Mr. SILAS MATHEWS, to Miss CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Aaron Leaming, Esq. all of Cape May county, New Jersey.

By the Rev. Mr. Bibighaus, Mr. FRED'K. GRAFFY, to Miss ANN WEISER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 19th inst. at Cranberry Plains, N. J. by the Rev. Joseph Cramer, CORNELIUS DAVIS, Esq. of New York, to Miss RACHEL CRAMER, of Philadelphia.

On the 25th of March, by Alderman Geyer, Mr. JAMES R. DAVIS, to Miss CATHARINE HOOGHEN, both of Roxborough, Pa.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—The Bridgeport, (Ct.) Farmer, mentions a marriage which took place on Friday week, at the old Pequonnok meeting house—neither party being over *ten years of age!* It was understood that the parents of both parties had given their consent.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—In Woodstock, N. B Mr. J. Munson to Mr. Henry Allen. It appears that Munson and S. I. Page of Hallowell, originally came from Connecticut, and set up business in Hallowell on a very extensive scale; shortly after, Mr. Page went to Connecticut and brought back Henry Allen as a clerk in his store. Every body was well pleased with Henry Allen, & he was offered the highest wages when he left Mr. P.'s employ, but he would listen to no offers but those of Mr. Munson who was about establishing himself in Houlton. Here again Henry Allen displayed the same activity, exciting the admiration of the men by his judgment in business, and knowledge of accompts, for he appeared to be quite young; but the astonishment of the ladies at his accomplishments was without bounds, for no woman in the country could sew, iron, or manage household affairs equal to Henry Allen, as he frequently exercised his skill in these matters at his boarding house. But the *denouement* came at last—he went over to Woodstock with his employer, put on woman's clothes, and was married to him as a Miss ——. It seems she had been engaged to Munson in Connecticut, but her father refusing to sanction the match, she ran away, and ended the courtship in the above manner.—*Hancock Adv.*

DEATHS.

On Thursday evening, Mr. JAMES COYE, artist, in the 83d year of his age. His friends and acquaintances are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 39 Almond street, on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

On Friday morning, the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, JOHN CRAAN, Senior.

On Thursday evening, JACOB, youngest son of Jacob Clymer.

On the 21st inst. Miss Margaret Park, formerly of North Stewart, Ireland, aged 35 years.

On the morning of the 20th inst. Timothy Howard, infant son of Wm. W. Abbott.

In Maury co., Tennessee, on the 10th of January last, Mrs. Betsey Frantham, at the advanced age of *one hundred and fifty four years*. She was a native of Germany, and arrived at North Carolina in 1710. At the age of one hundred and twenty, her eye sight became almost extinct; but during the last 20 years of her life, she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20.

At Frankford, on Sunday morning, 23d inst. in the 74d year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca Neff, widow of the late Peter Neff.

On the 12th inst. at the residence of his father, near Spring Mill, Joseph Roberts, in the 24th year of his age.

At Calcutta, Nov. 6, Mr. Augustus Endicott, first officer of ship Tuscany, of Boston.

On the 22d inst. DAVID WILLIAMS, of Blockley Township.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. MARY MCENTEE.

On Saturday, the 22d inst. at the residence of her mother, Miss CORALY ROGET, daughter of Moses Roget, of Bordeaux.

On Monday, at noon, Mrs. JULIA ANN B. FELL, wife of Jesse A. Fell, aged 23 years.

On the 23d inst. ELIZABETH, wife of John Letchworth, in the 78th year of her age.

On Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. in the 18th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late John Dugal, of Scotland.

On Tuesday morning, 25th inst. JOHN NAGUS, in his 83d year.

On Tuesday morning, 25th inst. WILLIAM D. infant son of Capt. Wm. and Hannah Marshall.

On Tuesday morning, 25th inst. of disease of the brain, MARY, only daughter of Daniel G. and Emma Hopper, aged 1 year, 6 months and 18 days.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst. EDMUND, infant son of John King.

In Williamstown, Pa. on Friday, 21st instant after a long and severe illness CHRISTIANA CATHARINE, second daughter of Christian and Barbara Hess, aged 3 years, 3 weeks and 2 days.

At Cowneck, L. I. on the morning of 18 instant, SARAH DODGE, aged nearly 88 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

At Cheltenham Township, Montgomery county, on the 19th inst. of Debility, JOHN MINNICK, for many years a Minister of the Society of the Mennonists, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. JOSEPH THOMAS, aged 84 years, an old and respectable member of the Society of Friends, of this city.

In Westchester, Pa. on Friday evening, the 21st of March, JOSEPH LILLEYMAN, aged 22 years.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. ROWLAND STEVENSON, widow of the late William Stevenson, Esq. in the 80th year of her age.

On the morning of the 26th inst. SAMUEL MAXEY, of this city, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 25th inst. in the 52d year of his age, EVAN LEWIS.

On Tuesday, 25th inst. WILLIAM BROWN, in the 27th year of his age.

There were 97 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—35 of which were of adults and 62 children. By consumption 11, mania-a-potu 2, small pox 6—38 under one year of age. 10 were from the Alms-house—and 4 people of colour.

Report of deaths in the city of Boston for the last week—males 13, females 9, stillborn 1. Diseases, consumption 4, cancer in the bowels, 2, &c.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 141 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 22d inst. viz:—28 men, 29 women, 46 boys, and 38 girls. Of whom 39 were of the age of one year and under; between 90 and 100, 2. Diseases, consumption, 32; convulsions, 13; dropsy in the head 11, fever, scarlet, 12, &c.

Deafness.

MR. PRINTER—It was a saying of Dr. Franklin [illegible]

[illegible]

Reference given and required.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to conduct the English department of a respectable Academy, may hear of [illegible] by addressing A. H. B. at the office of this paper.

mar 29—1t*

JUST PUBLISHED:

Atkinson's Casket,

FOR MARCH, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

The Dead Soldier, a fine engraving on steel; A View of Pilniana, and the Lake of Como, Italy; The House in which Shakspeare was born; Music—O, deem not that I Love Her less.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]

To Gardeners.

WANTED to hire, a single man, to take charge of a small garden [illegible]

$20 Reward.

STRAYED away the second time from the subscriber [illegible] SAMUEL A. ELY [illegible]

WILLIAM P. SMITH, Currier and Shoe Finder, No. 262 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Amusement and Instruction.

NORTHERN Liberty Museum, corner of Second and Poplar streets, above Callowhill [illegible]

Admittance 25 cents, children under 10 years half price.

mar 29—3t*

To Let,

THE STORE and DWELLING, No. 467 North Second street, opposite the Jersey Market. Any person desirous of an eligible stand for business is invited to view the premises.

mar 8—tf

Wanted,

AN apprentice to the Looking Glass Frame making. Apply at No. 176 John street, between 5th and 6th and [illegible]

JOSEPH BAKER.

Asparagus Roots for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of Asparagus Roots, of one or two years' growth, for sale at the following prices: any quantity under 1000, 25 cents per hundred; over 1000 20 cents per hundred, if called for at his residence, or they will be delivered at Market street, Rowes' Ferry, or at No. 23 Jersey market, between Front and Second streets. Also, a general assortment of trees and sweet potatoes, [illegible]

JOSEPH J. HATCH.

Waterford township, Gloucester co. N. J. mar 29—3t*

THE BOOK OF NATURE,

Published monthly, at $6 per annum, embellished with numerous copperplate engravings.

CONTENTS of No. 8, for JANUARY.—Plate 70. Quadrupeds. Wild Ox of Scotland, several varieties. Plate 71. Quadrupeds. Beaver, Musk Rat, Norway Rat, Common Mouse, Germon Hamster, Canada Rat, Cape Mole Rat. 72. Ornithology. White Stork, Gigantic Heron, Minute Bittern, Great Egret, Tiger Bittern.

73. Ornithology. Paradise Tanager, Capital Tanager, Redbreasted Tanager, Fire Finch, Crimson-crowned Finch, Blue-bellied Finch, Parrot Finch, Chili Plotomane.

74. Ichthyology. Species of Chaetodon.

75. Ichthyology. Common Eel, Conger Eel, Electrical Eel, Gymnothorax Moraena, or Roman Eel, Syringe Eel.

76. Entomology. Seven specimens of the order Coleoptera, or Beetles.

77. Crustacea and Entomology, twelve specimens.

78. Conchology. Six fine specimens.

79. Vermes. Several specimens of the class Polypi.

Contents of No. 9 for February.

80. Quadrupeds. Wolf, Striped Hyena, Cape Jackal, Common Fox, Arctic Fox.

81. Ornithology. American Wild Turkey, Guan, Curassow, Galeated Curassow.

82. Ornithology. Rough-billed Pelican, Booby Pelican, Frigate Pelican, Spotted [illegible], Black-bellied Darter.

83. Amphibia. Banded Rattlesnake, Striped Rattlesnake.

84. Ichthyology. Seven specimens of the genus Labrus.

85. Entomology. Fourteen specimens of insects of the order of Coleoptera.

86. Entomology. Eight species of the genus Sphinx, or Hawk moth.

87. Luminous Animals. Sixteen specimens from sea and land.

88. Conchology. Ten species of the genus Cyprea.

89. Natural History. The Crater of Mount Vesuvius.

JUST Published—the BOOK OF NATURE, No. 10, for March—with the following embellishments:

Plate 90. Quadrupeds. Dogs. Old English Blood Hound; Beagle, Harrier, Blood Hound.

91. Smaller Spaniel, Pyrame, Turkish Hound, Pug Dog; Spaniel, Shock Dog, Danish Dog, Lion Dog, Roquet.

92. Ornithology. Black-headed Warbler; Three tailed Warbler, Blue throated Warbler, Cock of the Rock; Striped hooded Manakin, White-capped Manakin; Speckled Manakin.

93. Water Birds. Stelldrake, Shoveller, Teal, Hook billed Duck, Mallard or Wild Duck, Mandarine Drake.

94. Crustacea. Four species of Crabs.

95. Ichthyology. Six specimens of various orders of Fishes.

96. Entomology. Eleven specimens of the order Coleoptera.

97. Conchology. Teredo Navalis, Ship Worm.

98. Zoophytes. Gemma Gorgonia, Sea Fan.

99. Botany. Fringes of Mexico.

Subscriptions, payable in advance, thankfully received by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

mar 15—tf

Dr. Mead's

Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

THIS best remedy ever yet discovered for those distressing complaints termed Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints, proceeding from a deranged state of the stomach and liver, known by loss of appetite, nausea, gnawing pain in the stomach, heart burn, languor, costiveness, lowness of spirits, paleness of the countenance, and frequently accompanied with nervous complaints, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and disturbed sleep.

The great success of the pills has induced many persons to offer to the public various imitations, pretending to the virtues of this valuable remedy, which is the invention of a physician, who has applied his study and practice, for many years, to these distressing complaints.

The public will please to observe, that none are genuine, unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of the sole proprietor, Geo. Smith.

Sold in New York, by Hull and Brown, 128 Maiden-lane, who are wholesale agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by J. Thompson, Market street, and Geo. W. Carpenter, 301 Market street; in Baltimore by C. and et and S. Kuner by G. H. Keerle and H. Price, in Alexandria, by William Stabler; in Boston, by Low and Reed, by Maynard and Noyes, and Henshaw and Co.; in St. Louis, by S. H. Atwood; in Buffalo, by Kinsam and Treadwell, and by most of the druggists throughout the United States.

mar 29—6t, o

Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Middleton, of the township of Chesterfield, has this day made an assignment of all his property, both real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of all his creditors, who shall claim to be such according to the laws of the state of New Jersey, in such case made and provided. All persons having demands against the said Joseph Middleton, are hereby notified that they present their claims to either of the subscribers, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this date.

June 24, 1834. SAMUEL MIDDLETON. GEORGE MIDDLETON.

mar 29—4t*

NEW HISTORICAL NOVEL.

THE BLACK WATCH.

WALDIE'S Select Circulating Library, of the present week, contains the commencement of a new Historical Novel, entitled, the Black Watch, the posthumous work of Andrew Picken, author of the Dominie's Legacy, the Priors of Lawfort, &c.

"A little before his last illness, Mr. Picken had completed a novel entitled, The Black Watch. This was the original name of the gallant 42d regiment, the date of the story is about the time of the battle of Fontenoy, a period new to novel readers. This manuscript is the only legacy, besides the memory of his virtues, that the author has bequeathed to his widow and six children."—Gentleman's Magazine, for January, 1834.

The Journal of Belles Lettres contains a biographical sketch of Mr. Picken; notices and extracts from several new American books, No. 2, of the Mysteries of Natural and Artificial Magic," a notice of Mr. Tudor's new book of Travels in the United States and Mexico; new American and London publications, Literary Novelties, &c.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE.

mar 29 Publication office No. 6 north Eight street.

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

THE Lehigh Company have fixed the following as the retail prices, until further notice, for coal which may be sold in the season commencing 1st of January, 1834, viz:

HARD COAL,

Five dollars and twenty five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

SOFT COAL,

Four dollars and seventy five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

At the above prices the Coal will be delivered at the doors of purchasers within the limits of the city or adjoining districts. The SOFT COAL mentioned above, differs rather easier than the Hard, and burns freer, on which account many consumers prefer it.

LIME-BURNERS' COAL.

The prices for Lime burner's Coal, to the yards, are, for any quantity under fifty tons, two dollars and seventy five cents per ton, for fifty tons and upwards, two dollars and fifty cents. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 79 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the Scale House in Front street, above Callowhill.

jan 11—tf

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves.—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton delivered.

Apply at the Company's Office, No. 79 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front above Callowhill street.

nov 2—tf

Yesterday the spoke of Libby,
What given it all his favour.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Query.—If the number 1 is divided by 10, how many times 11 will go by the figures 2—2—2—2, &c. forever ?

The following invention is extracted from an old Eng. lish Magazine. A solution is required.

☞ The following humorous effair appeared in a London paper shortly after the Russians had been routed at Inkerman, and the allied troops entered Moscow :

WHO MARCH TO MOSCOW.

Because to would on see
Is a resolution to Moscow ;
Or that some great end the why was blue ;
Or Parker, Parker !
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow !

Four hundred thousand men
Four hundred thousand men
Their wives Mamelon by dinner and Dukes by the dozen,
Who the fields of battle
Marshes ! Parker !
But they must be married to Moscow.

Some to the Russians they turn'd,
All on the road from Moscow ;
They had to fight his way all through.
Some had a cold bed and very watery vous,
But the fighting it was cold, and the sky was blue,
Marshes ! Parker !
And to be got to Moscow.

They made the plans too hot for Jim,
They had not got to Moscow,
To get them had cost him much ado,
But then no lower course to have,
When the fighting it was cold, and the sky was blue,
Marshes ! Parker !
Then to march back again from Moscow.

The Russians they must chase to him,
All on the road from Moscow ;
Some with a cannon ball to encounter,
And all the others that end as shells ;
And all the others that end as grisly,
And all the others that end as "Hospital,"
And all the others that end as "Graveyard,"
Who could, from one end of "Hospital,"
And all the others that end as "Graveyard,"
Shirkovitch, and Jolnkovitch, and Karatskowitch,
And all the others that end in sk,
Ostkowitsky, and Horrofsky, Kantschefsky,
And all the others that end in sphky ;
And all the others that end in ovo,
Marshes ! Parker !

A terrible man with a terrible name,
A name which all must know very well,
Nobody can speak and nobody can spell ;
Without either end or middle,
Without either end or middle,
And Menschikoff he march'd them off,
And Tschitschkine he march'd them off,
And Tschutschkine he march'd them off,
And Wrowonoff he marched them off,
And Wrowonoff he marched them off,
And Liprandi he started like a shot,
And Rudiger he flogg'd them off.

They stuck close to them with all their might,
They were on the left and on the right,
Behind and before, and by day and by night ;
They made a rather pretty dinner than light ;
But pretty soon they would no more do,
Marshes ! Parker !
For they remained in Moscow !

And then came on the frost and snow,
All on the road from Moscow ;
All on the road from Moscow to the west,
That he was not quite omnipotent,
And worse and worse the weather grew,
The fields were as white and the sky as blue,
Marshes ! Parker !
What a terrible journey from Moscow !

The devil take the hindmost,
All on the road from Moscow ;
Quoth Nap, who thought it small delight,
To fight all day and to freeze all night ;
So as we are in a hurry,
When the fields were as white and the sky as blue,
Marshes ! Parker !
He rode away, I tell you true,
And home to Moscow.

"I will forbid my bond if you are not wrong," exclaimed a dull and warm senator, to the prisoner's counsellor, in an angry tone. "I accept it," replied the counsellor, "and I am happy to have you for my bail."

In the crowd to get a peep at Mr. Biddle, says the New York Star, a young Irishman at work at the Sugar House, was heard to exclaim, "Bedad, there's Nicholas Biddle, the President of the Bank ! Sure, he looks as much like a chrysanten as you or I, Barney."

FOR A WATCH-CASE.

Here Ressler, see, in youth, in age, in prime,
The steeling steps of never-standing Time ;
Which from the cradle to the tomb is flung,
Think what a moment is to him that dies.

He who a watch would wear, two things must do,
Pocket his watch, and watch his pocket too.

Reporters rest a While.—Lovely in her person and lively in her mien, her beauty, however transcendent, is power to excite particular, only general admiration, and her loveliness is never for an instant to suppose us to approach to levity. At the same time she must be no prude, object to seeing hearts toss-a-nois with a man who evidently has a right to his property, and never take the arm of a bull, assembly, or walk, if he offers it ; and be neither offended at a joke, or inclined to cut jokes which may have a doubtful meaning, or are evidently intended to convey one. She must be very clean in her person, and very well dressed, but never too late for breakfast or dinner, or long at her toilette. She must have accomplishments, but be always ready to confess, if she does not—frankly get into debt, and trusted for out dressmaker, she must take care to not to succeed her mamma again, but not to be in the least hurt when she finds that many justly prefer her husband's ex for being a dowdy. She is to be very simple in her dress, and hardly aware of the difference between satin and silk, yet she must be ever to be up to the fashions, and to wear the newest patterns. She is to be very thrifty, but not fond of gossip. She is to know every thing, but not to be learned. She is to have great resources in herself to shut doors, but there must be nothing repulsive in her manner to those who seek in the worst wrong. She is to like a garden, without pretending to experience in the art, she must be the greatest possible interest in her husband's pursuits, and the slightest neglect of that part of each day which is to be entirely hers, and a few yards in succession to be extremely bored on horseback, though privately she may wish herself at home with a book. She is to be of the class, though she cannot get upon a horse nor mount a flight of stairs without help. She is to be fond of retirement. She is to be extremely agreeable in society, without seeming to be aware of the power she possesses ; are to be highly accomplished, and dressed with infinite taste ; but their governesses' wages are not to be high, and they are to be ready to do a little of all and dressed, she is to be highly pleased if her husband's friends are occasionally asked to dinner at home. *Lady Isabella St. John, in the Keepsake for* 1834.

Reporters not a Humane.—He is to be very fond of children, and must not on any account be found smoking much upon the subject of his dominoes, or the number of his cigars. He is to be very careful of his personal linen. He is to bet with spirit at New-market races, but not to bet at all at Epsom. He is to be very fond of necessaries and balls, but not like talking or dancing. He is to endure beauty but never look at it. He is to have a great deal of luggage, but not much personal luggage, but only consume a few cwts by himself. He must be very susceptible to the attacks of the brain, yet regard Paris as a heaven upon earth. He is to be very much attached to his mother-in-law. *Lady Isabella St. John, in the Keepsake for* 1834.

A friend has requested us to publish the following letter, from General Washington to the Rev. Thomas Coke, Bishop of America, Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in answer to an address from that Conference, in behalf of the Methodists in the United States.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you individually, and through you to those society collectively, in the United States, my friends and brethren, for your kind address, and for the expressions of my fellow-citizens, on my late appointment to the command of the armies of the United States. Be assured, gentlemen, that no occurrence in the course of my existence could have happened more pleasing to me, as well on the account of my domestic happiness, as from motives of philanthropy and religion, than the opportunity which is now afforded me to contribute my humble endeavours to the establishment of the government of the United States, which will, I hope, be the basis of systems of liberty to many other nations of the world, besides the inhabitants of the United States.

I shall rely much upon the continuance of your prayers, that my endeavours may be crowned with success, and that I may be enabled to conduct myself in the present arduous and untried situation, with honour to myself and advantage to the cause in which I am engaged.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your friend,

G. WASHINGTON.

To the Bishop, and the Clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

How to make the most of a little land.

In the spring of 1830, I purchased in this city a lot of ground, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep. Part of the lot is covered by the building. When I purchased it, it was in a very dilapidated state. Two old houses, notwithstanding the house had been condemned as unfit for habitation, were occupied by poor families. I planned the present house, and built it in the summer of 1830. It contains a few peach and three grape vines. One of the peach trees, which had but few branches, I have trained to the wall. I have since added three more peach, four cherry plants, which had but few branches, I have trained to the wall. I have since added three more peach, four cherry plants, which had but to bear fruit soon. I have also planted three fine grape vines, that will bear plentifully next season. I have trained them to the wall, and they now form a beautiful shade to the entrance of my house, and will soon conceal vines. I raised on the same ground, the past season, a fine crop of potatoes, beets, onions, and cauliflowers, in great abundance for family use. I have also had a fine crop of strawberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of raspberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of currants, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of gooseberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of blackberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of huckleberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of whortleberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of cranberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of elderberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of mulberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of blackberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of raspberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of currants, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of gooseberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of blackberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of huckleberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of whortleberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of cranberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of elderberries, which I have sold for a high price. I have also had a fine crop of mulberries, which I have sold for a high price.

Now is the time to Buy Real Estate.

THE Subscribers have a few more lots left, on the Lombard Road, which they will sell on reasonable terms, and on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years. Those lots are situated on the Lombard Road, commencing at the distance of one square from the Bridge, and extending westwardly, and are now being rapidly improved. Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to call soon, as the lots will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN MAGEE,
JOHN MAGEE, Jr.

Baltimore, Feb. 7, 1834. fe 8—3m

Wood For Sale.

THE Directors for the preceding year in the First Savings Society of this city, having been reduced to large, the Managers of that institution were induced to extend their operations to a greater degree than ever, and to receive deposits of their depositors, and their purchases will be made of the most liberal terms, which will be found fully a period to ascertain correctly, the amount of the expenses, have resolved to close the affairs of the Society and dry fish and Pine Wood, which they wish to dispose of the Depot, at the foot of Chestnut street, extending from Pine to Lombard, between 11th and 12th streets, where they will supply to merchants and others at the most reasonable rates. fe 15-3t

SPRING
MILLINERY.
MADAME JOHNSON has opened her Chestnut street, will open on Tuesday, the 21st inst. a handsome assortment of
SPRING MILLINERY,
procured by the late Havre packets.
fe 18-3t

Buckingham Boarding School.

THE ladies are respectfully informed that H. Lloyd and E. Hodgson have removed their School from Buckingham, Bucks county. The liberal patronage which they have received for the last two years, has induced them to extend the means of instruction by increasing the number of their teachers, and procuring the services of

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and the use of the Globes, History, Mythology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The arrangements for the comfort of the pupils are such as to render a home away from their parents. The next term will commence on the 1st of March.

TERMS—For boarding and tuition $60 per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance. Each pupil will be required to furnish a bed and bedding.

Reference, John Child, No. 137 North Second street, Richard Lloyd, Moorestown, John Lloyd, Mount Holly, Joseph Lloyd, Moorestown, John Watson, William H. Johnson, Philadelphia.

fe 15-3m

Musical Tuition.

MR. PFEIFFER, professor of music, has removed from No. 61 to No. 71 Locust street, opposite the Mount Vernon Hotel, where he continues to give instruction on the Piano, Forte, and on Singing.

Mr. P. is a professor who has attended her professional pupils during the seven years in which she has resided in the city, and has given entire satisfaction to all who have employed him. fe 15-3t

Information Wanted

OF William Martin, Shoemaker by trade, or his wife Margaret, or any of their children, who left Ireland in the last month of May, or month of June, 1833, and arrived in Philadelphia, in the month of July, 1833, and from there went to the interior of Pennsylvania. Please direct to John Scott, No. 422 South Second street, Philadelphia. fe 15-3t

The Penny Magazine.

THIS work, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, is published in monthly numbers, and in half yearly volumes, and republished in New York, by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and for sale by the principal booksellers of Philadelphia.

The Penny Magazine, western entrance of Westminster Abbey ; and the Penny Magazine of Westminster Abbey and Hall, Portrait gallery, and Penny Magazine of Westminster Hall—common curious places, and Penny Magazine of Westminster Hall—common curious places, and Penny Magazine of Westminster Hall—common curious places